The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, February 16, 1799.

Vol. 13. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Proclamation.

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Allegheny, and John M'Dowell, John Gibson, and George Thomson, Esqrs. Judges of said Court, Justices assigned and appointed to hold the said Courts, and every two Justices thereof, by and between divers writs, made or taken for, or concerning all Treasons, Murders, and such other crimes as by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been, or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happen within the said county, and to deliver the gaol of the said county of all persons which are or shall be thereafter committed for the crimes aforesaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, by the said, to the Sheriff

Public Notice is hereby

given, to all who may prosecute as aforesaid, such persons, that they be at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on a Court of Oyer and Terminer, to there to be held on the first Monday of March next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and that all justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices in this behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of February, 1799, and in the year of American Independence, the twenty third.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby given to

all persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book-account, that he will attend at the house of Robert Campbell, in Pittsburgh (being the house which he lately occupied) on the 6th day of March next, to adjust and receive the balances in his favor. Those who neglect to avail themselves of this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as no further indulgence will be given.

February 2, 1799. BENJAMIN HERR.

N. B. He keeps a general assortment of Building Goods, which he will dispose of upon reasonable terms.

Pleas, before John Bredin and William Foster, Esqrs. two of the Assistant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland county, held in session on the first day of February, 1799.

UPON the petition of Henry King, a prisoner confined in execution for debt, annexing a schedule of his estate on oath, with a list of his creditors, and praying for the benefit of the laws of this State made for the relief of insolvent debtors, &c. the Court appoint the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Greensburgh, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, if they think fit, and direct that a copy of this order on his application, be published three times successively in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh Gazettes.

By the Court,

THOMAS SMITH, Prothy.

THE Creditors of John M'Donald, late of Washington county, Pennsylvania, but now of Philadelphia, are hereby notified, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, was made for the benefit of the creditors of insolvent debtors, made and provided that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment or detainer after assigning up his estate for the benefit of his creditors. Passed the 4th day of April, 1798, and the Judges of said Court have appointed the first Monday of March next for a hearing of the said John M'Donald and his creditors, when and where they may attend.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1799.

All persons indebted to the

estate of Timothy Wood, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to bring forward their accounts for settlement by the 10th of March next.

JOSEPH BUDD, Administrator.

Westmoreland county, February 3, 1799.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

TWO Thousand Acres of first rate quality Land, situate on Treacle's creek, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north-west of the River Ohio.

Also, an excellent Tract of Donation Land, lying in the Tenth District, within one mile of Le Boeuf, containing 250 acres, with allowance.

An indisputable title will be made.

The above property will be sold low, if a cash purchaser offers, and if not, reasonable time will be granted upon a payment of part.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1799.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this notice need expect no further indulgence.

WILLIAM M'GRANAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1799.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE piece of LAND containing 159 acres, laying on the Monongahela river two miles above Elizabeth Town. The land is of the first quality and well improved, and will be sold low by having a part of the money advanced. The terms may be known by applying to GABRIEL PETERSON adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber near Pittsburgh.

January 15 1799. HARVEY HETH.

REPORT,

Of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the Transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last communications to Congress on that subject.

(Continued from our last.)

THE Directory and their minister Mr. Talleyrand hoped and expected that General Pinckney and General Marshall would voluntarily have quitted France after the minister's letter of the 18th of March, in which he made the offensive distinction between them and their colleague Mr. Gerry, on the pretence, that his "opinions" were more "impartial" than theirs. Accordingly Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Gerry of the 3d of April, says—"I suppose, sir, that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have thought it useful and proper, in consequence of the intimations which the end of my note of the 18th of March last presents, to quit the territory of the Republic." Yet Mr. Talleyrand had given them neither passports nor letters of safe conduct! The fact is, the French government wished to avoid the odium of sending them away, and the blame of a rupture, which Mr. Talleyrand predicted would be the consequence; while it was privately intimated to them that they must leave the country. The minister's conduct on this occasion, towards General Marshall (as detailed in his journal) was particularly marked with indignities. When it was observed to Mr. Talleyrand, that this was not the manner in which a foreign minister ought to be treated; Mr. Talleyrand replied, that General Marshall was not a foreign minister, but was to be considered as a private American citizen; and must obtain his passport like others through the Consul. To this it was answered, that General Marshall was a foreign minister,* and that the French government could not deprive him of that character, which was conferred upon him, not by Mr. Talleyrand, but by the United States; and though the Directory might refuse to receive or treat with them, still his country had clothed him with the requisite powers, which he held independently of France; that if he was not acceptable to the French government, and in consequence thereof it was determined to send him away, still he ought to be sent away like a minister; that he ought to have his passports, with letters of safe conduct which would protect him from the cruizers of France. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that if General Marshall wished for a passport, he must give in his name, stature, age, complexion, &c. to the American Consul, who would obtain a passport for him: that with respect to a letter of safe conduct, it was unnecessary, as no risk from the cruizers would be incurred.

The result of these conversations was a plain demonstration of the intention of the minister, that in consequence of his intimation at the close of his letter of the 18th of March, that the "opinions" of two of the envoys were not agreeable to the government of France, Generals Pinckney and Marshall *should appropriate to themselves* the character which the minister had drawn *generally*. The envoys, aware of this snare, in their answer of the 3d of April to the intimation that "the directory was disposed to treat with *one* of the envoys," declare to the minister, "that *no one* of the envoys was authorized to take upon himself a negociation evidently entrusted to the whole," and "that no two of them could propose to withdraw themselves from the task committed to them by their government, while there remained a possibility of performing it;" but that if "it should be the will of the Directory to *order* passports for the whole or any number of them," it was desired that such passports might be accompanied with letters of safe conduct, to protect them against the cruizers of France.

These endeavors of the French government, who in fact or affected, to draw Mr. Gerry into a separate negociation, constitute the substance of the correspondence between him and Mr. Talleyrand. They appear to merit consideration in several points of view.

1. Because if real, it was only in the hope of expectation, that by intrigues and terrors the French government might influence Mr. Gerry to enter into a formal treaty, on the terms which he and his colleagues had repeatedly rejected as incompatible with the interests, honor and independence of their country. For at this time Mr. Talleyrand had not renounced the demands of loans and a doceur as the indispensable preliminaries of a treaty. Accordingly we see Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 3d of April to Mr. Gerry, proposed "to *resume* their reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French Republic and the United States of America." And in his letter of July 12th, to Mr. Gerry, having mentioned the arrival at the Havre of a packet, the Sophia, from the American government, he says, "until then I never supposed you entertained the design of embarking before we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government." 2. Because if that government had so far succeeded, it would have insisted on its ratification by the President and Senate, on the ground constantly taken by Mr. Talleyrand, that the powers of the envoys being *several* as well as *joint*, Mr. Gerry when *alone*, *even after the French government had* ordered *his colleagues to leave France*, were adequate to the formation of the treaty; and that therefore the public faith would be violated, if it were not ratified. 3. Because under such circumstances, the French government doubtless calculated at least on a division of the public opinion in the United States in favor of the ratification of such a treaty; by means of which it might *enforce* the ratification, *or effect still greater mischiefs*. 4. But these endeavors to draw Mr. Gerry into a formal negociation are chiefly remarkable because they were persevered in during near five months, against his constant, direct and positive refusals to treat separately: Mr. Talleyrand asserting and Mr. Gerry denying the competency of his powers.

We have seen the envoys, from the 6th of October, 1797, the date of their first letter to the French minister, to the 3d of April, 1798, when their last was delivered to him, expressing their earnest desire to enter upon and prosecute the great business of their mission; we have seen them during that long period patiently enduring neglect and indignities, to which an ardent zeal to re-establish harmony and peace could alone induce freemen to submit: We have seen them while held in suspense—neither received nor rejected—yielding to the importunities of *private* agents of the French government, and hearing and discussing their propositions, insulting as they were, in the hope that when these should be shewn to be utterly inadmissible, others founded in reason and equity, and in the usual course of diplomatic negociation, might be brought forward. Doubtless they also wished, when their astonishment at the first overture had subsided, by listening still longer to such dishonorable propositions, to ascertain the true character of the French government. We have seen them, after waiting five weeks from the presentation of a copy of their letters of credence, entirely unnoticed, "solicit an attention to their mission," and soliciting in vain. Thus denied an official hearing, they hoped by an unusual step to excite the attention of that government: they determined to transmit to the minister a letter representing the views of their own government in relation to the subjects in dispute with France. This letter dated the 17th was delivered the 31st of January, 1798. Waiting near a month without an answer, and "still being anxious to hear explicitly from Mr. Talleyrand himself, before they sent their final letter, whether there were no means, within their powers, of accommodating our differences with France, on just and reasonable grounds,—on the 27th of February they desired "a personal interview on the subject of their mission;" and afterwards a second interview. They remark on what passed at these meetings, "that the views of France, with regard to the United States, were not essentially changed since their communications with its un-official agents in the preceeding October."

At length they received Mr. Talleyrand's letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in answer to theirs of the 17th of January. The minister's letter represented the complaints of France; as usual, charging the American government with the inexecution of the treaties with France—with *dissimulation*—insinuating that our tribunals were subject to a *secret influence*—holding up the British treaty as replete with evil and injury, and "the principal grievance of the republic"—accusing the American government of a wish to seize the first favorable occasion to consummate an intimate union with Great Britain, and suggesting that a devotion and partiality to that power have long been the principle of the conduct of the federal government.

To this letter of the French minister, the envoys sent their reply on the 3d of April. This reply and their former letter detect the sophisms and erroneous statements of the minister—expose his naked assertions—refute his arguments—repel his calumnies—and completely vindicate the fidelity, the justice and, as a neutral power, the impartiality of the government of the United States; and, at the same time, exhibit the weighty and well-founded complaints of the United States against the French republic.

Hitherto, instead of a desire to obtain a reconciliation, we can discover in the French government only *empty professions* of a desire to conciliate; while it haughtily refused to receive our Envoys, and during six months disregarded their respectful and ardent solicitations to negociate: And after *one* of them, whom it induced to remain in France, had declared that "*he had no powers to treat separately, that the measure was impossible*," then the Directory expelled the other *Two!*

If now we survey Mr. Gerry's individual correspondence, we shall find no solid evidence of any change in the disposition of the French government.

In his first letter to Mr. Gerry, Mr. Talleyrand's artifice is visible: he addresses him as "Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, to the French Republic;" and proposes to him to "*resume* their reciprocal communications." Mr. Gerry, apprehending that the minister intended to draw him into a negociation, repeats what he had often before declared, that for him to treat separately was impracticable; and that he can only confer with him informally.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Gerry addresses a letter to the minister, and presses him to come forward with propositons for terminating all differences, restoring harmony, and re-establishing commerce between the two nations. [illegible] no answer. On the 28th he confer[s] minister, who says he cannot make pro[posals] because he does not know the views of t[he] ed States in regard to a treaty. Mr. Ge[rry] him the information. He then promises [in] or four days to deliver Mr. Gerry the p[ro]posals a treaty: This promise was never pe[r]formed. On the 12th of May, the new instruc[tions] March 23d, sent by the Sophia packet, [arrived] Mr. Gerry; and he gave immediate n[otice] the minister that he should return to Am[erica] the Sophia, as soon as she could be fitted.

"On the 25th of May the minister [had] principal secretary to inform Mr. Gerry that *his government did not wish to break the Treaty*; but expected such provisions as [would] indemnify France, and put her on a footi[ng] that nation." Yet that treaty had been [violated] by the French government, its chief pretence those unjust and cruel depredations on A[merican] commerce which have brought distress or [ruin] tudes and ruin on many of our citizens; [and] casioned a total loss of property to the [amount] States of probably more than twenty [millions] of dollars: besides subjecting our fellow-[citizens] to insults, stripes, wounds, torture and im[prison]ment. And Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter [of the] 18th of March to the Envoys, declared th[at] ty to be "the principal grievance of the re[pub]lic." But now, instead of breaking that [treaty] France desires, to be put on the same [footing] This the United States would at any time [have] done, and the Envoys were now explicitly [in]structed to do: and seven months before [the] Envoys in their conversation with Mr. B[ellamy] (Y) the confidential and authorized agent [of] the French minister, told him "that he m[ight be] assured that their powers were such as [would] ed them to place France on equal ground [with] England, in any respects in which an[y] might be supposed to exist at present b[etween] them, to the disadvantage of France."

The Secretary also mentioned the cla[ims] the American citizens on the French Re[public]: he said if the latter should be unable to pa[y] when adjusted, and the United States w[ould] sume and pay them, France would reimb[urse] amount thereof. This has the semblance [of] candour: but on the 4th of March, wh[en] Envoys were in conference with Mr. Talle[yrand] and they disclosed their principal instr[uction] "General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry to[ld] they were positively forbidden to assu[me] debts to our own citizens, even if we [should] pay the money directly to them." And [unless] less it was, because the proposition was [already] known to be inadmissible that it was now [urged].

The Secretary and Mr. Gerry had a[nother] un-important conversation about the [French] Convention. And it is plain that th[e] object of the Secretary's visit was to ain[ed] keeping alive Mr. Gerry's hopes of som[e] arrangements.

On the 26th of May, Mr. Gerry ha[d] ference with the minister; pressing on th[em] former occasions, the necessity of sendi[ng] nister to the United States, with power [to] gociate; to which, he says, the minister [at] but afterwards explained himself to me [that] nister to *reside there after the ratificati[on]* talked-of *treaty*.

Such are the proceedings of the Fre[nch] vernment, by its minister, Mr. Talleyran[d] the arrival of the printed dispatches of [the] voys. We discover nothing but a pr[etext] for treating with Mr. Gerry alone—w[hich] had repeatedly declared to be *impossible* terms which Mr. Gerry himself, as we[ll] other Envoys, had long before pronou[nced] be utterly inadmissible, because direct[ly] nant to their instructions. We shall no[w] an examination of Mr. Gerry's subsequ[ent] munications, that the publication of th[e] dispatches, far from causing a discontin[uance] negociations with him, or any change in [the] position of the French government [was] friendly to the United States, indee[d] bly greater zeal for negociating was [shown] afterwards than before.

On the 30th of May, the minister a[ddressed] to Mr. Gerry the publication of the [dispatches]. In his letter of the 27th he says this incident only "for a mo[ment] pended the principle object"—the ne[gotiation] with Mr. Gerry: and in his letter of J[une] he declares, that "the French govern[ment] perior to all the personalities, to all the [inju]vres of its enemies, perseveres in the [sincere] of conciliating with sincerity all the d[ifferences] which have happened between the tw[o] tries." On the 11th of June the mini[ster] him a plan for conducting the negocia[tion] the first time states the "three points" [to] he says "all negociations between Fr[ance] the United States must essentially r[elate] "gives (what he calls) a large develo[pment] of them; concluding by pressing him t[o go] at Paris, to accelerate the negociatio[n] drawing together of those ties which th[e] Republic and the *true mericans* have [ever] to see *relaxed*."

On the 27th of June, the Minister ag[ain] to Mr. Gerry, and in language the most [intem]nate, such as had never before been u[sed] him not to withdraw, "when the Fr[ench] vernment, superior to all resentments, [and] listening to any thing but justice, manif[ests] anxious to conclude a solid and mutu[ally] factory agreement." The Minister ever[y] that the first of the "three points" n[amely] in his preceding letter (respecting [the] declarations about mutual recrimination[s] be postponed—that the third (about th[e]

---

* *On the 9th of October 1797, the day after the Envoys had delivered to the minister a copy of their letter of credence, "cards of hospitality were sent to them and their Secretaries, in a style suitable to their official characters."—[Dispatches p. 17] And in the minister's letter to them of the 18th of March, 1798, he calls them "the Commissioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America."—[Dispatches p. 92.]*

...ion ... ...ts experience no diffi-
...ert ... the ſecond ſhould be
...tled. That it was to the *ſecond*
...y ſhould firſt attend; it being ſo
...ore important, as it embraced the
...the differences between the two na-
...on the 22d of July, the Miniſter
...l demands of "proofs and explanati-
...bject of ſpeeches;" and even aſſ...
...that Mr. Gerry ſhould have menti-
...although both he and his private
...before, ſo long and ſo obſtinately
...n demanding them of the Envoys,
...penſable preliminaries to a nego...
...doubtleſs, it is partly owing to the
...of their diſpatches, thereby expoſing
...thoſe ſhameleſs demands, with the
...poſition of the douceur, that they
...equalified.
...ng theſe circumſtances to ſhew the
...d of the French Government, ſince
...ion of the diſpatches, to negociate
...ences with the United States, it is not
...ſtood, that they affixed a ſhadow of
...its ſincerity. But as *proof poſitive*, ver-
...ten, furniſhed the only ground on
Gerry could form his opinion, that
...arrival of the diſpatches of the En-
...miſter was ſincere and anxious to ob-
...ciliation," much more, profeſſions
...d more importunate, afterwards
...d proportionably higher evidence of
But the preſent details demonſtrate
...e profeſſions were merely oſtenſible
...ſter's laſt mentioned letter, after ſay-
..."ſecond point" was moſt important,
...ſtroyed the ſource of all the diſſ...rences,"
...this they ſhould *firſt attend* — he pur-
...ets it, paſſes it over, and ſends Mr.
...te on the *Conſular Convention* of all
...jects in diff...rence the moſt inſignifi-
...would have expired by its own limi-
...wo years and a half; within which
commerce of France, judging from its
...te of annihilation, would probably
...a ſingle ſhip to viſit the ports of the
...tes. In his next letter, dated July 6th,
...his ſpeculations on the *Conſular Con-*
...d ſends Mr. Gerry two more notes
...mplaining that he had not tranſmitted
...opinion upon his firſt note, and recom
...the two laſt to his attention; although
...had repeatedly and poſitively declin...
...l diſcuſſion, ſuch as the Miniſter now
writing. Mr. Gerry ſtates alſo, that
...ote of the Miniſter on the Conſular
...n, was ſent to him ſix weeks after he
...ded his paſſport, and when his bag-
...actually on board the Sophia!
...ord, the more clearly the impoſſibility
...g on a formal negociation appeared,
...was it preſſed by the French Miniſter.
...y, in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand of
..., as juſtly as pointedly expoſes the
...ical of the Miniſter—"You was the
...affirm, to preſs ſeriouſly the negociati...
...will agree with me that the merit would
...greater, had the meaſure itſelf been
Again he ſays to the Miniſter, "You
...y remind me of your exertions [to ex-
...which I am diſpoſed as much as poſſible
...tate, regretting at the ſame time *their direction*"
...this detail of facts, the following are
...ry concluſions:
...y the excluſive attentions of the mini-
...r Gerry, the French Government in-
...o excite the jealouſy of his colleagues,
...te diſſentions between them, to ſeparate
...n them, and induce him to remain in
expecting either to ſeduce him into a
...gociation of a treaty, on terms exclu-
...rinta, ...eous to France, and injurious and
...ble to the United States; or, failing in
...old the United States in *ſuſpenſe*, and
any meaſures for our ſecurity—in the
...war; while we, amuſed and deluded
but empty profeſſions of the pacific
...d wiſhes of France, and by "informal
...ces," might wait in ſpiritleſs torpor,
or a peaceful refuſal: and
...y this courſe of proceeding—this often-
...diſplay of zeal to adjuſt diff...rences, and
...harmony and a friendly intercourſe be
...e United States and France, the French
...nment intended, in caſe of a rupture, to
...e blame on the former.
...eceſſary to make a few obſervations on
...ee of the Executive Directory of the
...1798.
...ecree was ſent after Mr. Gerry to Ha-
...he ſuppoſes that the official impedi-
...hich for ſeveral days prevented his ſail
to be aſcribed to the miniſter's deſire
...g the decree by him. The miniſter
...s it as "a part of the meaſures which
...nounced to Mr. Gerry on the 23d of
...his letter of this date to Mr. Gerry,
...ſter ſays, "By information which the
...ent has juſt received, it indeed learns
...ſences have been committed upon the
...e and citizens of the United States in
...Indies, and on their coaſts. Do it the
...believe that it needs only to know the
...diſavowal acts *contrary to the laws of*
...thic and nation decrees. A remedy is
...g for it, and orders will ſoon arrive in
...Indies, calculated to cauſe every thing
...within its juſt limits." This "remedy"
...cree of the 31ſt of July.
...firſt article of this decree confines to
...agents of the Directory, the right of
...commiſſions to cruizers, and requires
...conform themſelves to all the laws rela-
...cruiſing and prizes, and eſpecially to
...the 1ſt of October 1793. Although the
...on to conform to *all the laws* of the Re-
relative to cruiſing was ominous, as the
...off recently promulgated and beſt known
...ſelves the ſources of the depredations
...ls of which we complained; yet not im-
...that a decree introduced with ſo much
...ty, of which one copy was ſent to Mr.
...another to the American Conſul General
..., and a third to Mr. Letombe, late Con-
...eral of France—all to be communicated
...e Executive of the United States, and all
...h have been received—could be *a mere*
...word. I was diſpoſed to conclude that
...the 1ſt of October 1793, to which all
...ecially enjoined to conform,
...ſtituted that would affor...

ſome relief from French depredations. By the favor of Mr. Letombe, I obtained a copy of that law; and to my aſtoniſhment found its object, conformable to its title, was "To determine the mode of dividing prizes made by French veſſels on the enemies of the Republic"* And the only reſtriction, in this lengthy law of ſix-and-forty articles, impoſed on the individuals, officers and others, compoſing the crews of their armed veſſels is, "that they ſhall not ſell beforehand their eventual ſhares of prizes."

[To be continued.]

---

* "DECRET de la Convention Nationale du 18. *Pluviôſe* 1793. *An 2d de la Republique Francaiſe. Qui détermine le mode de Repartition des priſes faites par les vaiſſeaux Francais ſur les ennemis de la Republique.*"

The following Papers accompanied the Letter from Mr. Gerry to the Secretary of State, incloſing them on his arrival from France, dated Nantaſket Road, October 1, 1798.

[No. 1.]

Paris, 12th May, 1798.

SIR,

BEING informed that Meſſrs. Prince and Brownfield who expected to ſail in the ſame ſhip with General Marſhall are yet at Bourdeaux, I embrace the only favorable opportunity which has occurred ſince his departure, to incloſe you a copy of a note, which I received from Mr. Talleyrand, Miniſter of Foreign relations, dated the 14th Germinal (April 31) of my anſwer the 4th of April, and my letter of the 20th of the ſame month, being the day after General Pinckney left Paris. I had intended to have ſent Dr. Tazewell, who is now in my family as ſecretary, with my diſpatches to our government, that no time might be loſt in obtaining from it ſuch arrangements for ſupplying my place, as might enabled me immediately on his return to leave France, but the meaſure is become unneceſſary, by the proſpect which I have of being able ſoon to embark for the United States, with the acquieſcence of this government.

The deciſion of the Executive Directory with reſpect to my colleagues, after we had obtained, what we had been informed in our firſt conference with Mr. Reinhardt was impracticable, a joint interview with the Miniſter of Foreign Relations, and after the latter had ſeemed diſpoſed to ſuſpend matters, until we could obtain from our government an anſwer to our letters, was not leſs perplexing, than ſurpriſing, and their propoſition to treat with me ſeparately, was inadmiſſible.—It was a propoſition to which I had given my negative above a month before, when made to me under a junction of ſecrecy, by the miniſter of foreign relations. I was then informed that an immediate rupture would be the reſult of my departure from France; and the ſame communication being again made, with information, that if I was determined not to negociate ſeparately, this government would be ſatisfied with my reſidence here, until the government of the United States could take their meaſures. I conſented to this from public conſiderations ſolely; for every private one was oppoſed to it. In my embarraſſed ſituation, not loſing ſight of the great object of our miſſion, a reconciliation with this powerful republic, I have taken a poſition, by which I mean to aſcertain, if poſſible, without compromiſing the government of the United States or myſelf, the ultimate views of France with reſpect to them.—It would have been impoſſible for me under exiſting circumſtances to have conſented to a ſeparate negociation, had the proviſion been made in our powers and inſtructions: for two of my colleagues, one from the ſouthern, and the other from the middle ſtates, having been ſent back, I could have had no proſpect of forming a treaty which would have given general ſatisfaction to my country, and I could never have undertaken any negociation without that proſpect. It is therefore incumbent on me to declare that ſhould the reſult of my preſent endeavours preſent to our government, more pleaſing proſpects, it is nevertheleſs my firm determination to proceed no further in this negociation. The want of time and health preventing further communications at preſent. I have the honor to remain, Sir, with great eſteem and reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and
very humble ſervant,

(Signed) E. GERRY.

To the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

[No. 2.]

Paris, 13th of May, 1798.

Dr. SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the brigantine Sophia arrived at Havre the 11th inſt. and laſt evening at the moment of cloſing my diſpatches to you of yeſterday, Mr. Humphreys delivered me your letters of inſtructions of the 23d of March, which ſhall be duly obſerved. The arrival of this veſſel is a fortunate circumſtance for me, and I ſhall embark in her for the United States, in lieu of taking my paſſage as I had propoſed, in one of the American merchantmen now in the ports of France. The ultimate views of this government, which their miniſter has promiſed in writing in a few days, ſhall be obtained if poſſible. I remain Sir, with much eſteem and reſpect,

Your very humble ſervant,

(Signed) E. GERRY.

To the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

[No. 3.]

TRANSLATION.

Exterior Relations' Office. } Liberty. Equality.

Paris, 14th Germinal, 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.
[April 3, 1798.]

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations, to Mr. Gerry, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America to the French Republic.

I ſuppoſe, Sir, that Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall have thought it uſeful and proper, in conſequence of the intimations, which the end of my note of the 28th of laſt Ventoſe [18th March, 1798] preſents, and the obſtacle which their known opinions have to the deſired reconciliation, to quit the territory of the republic. In this ſuppoſition I have the honor to point out to you the 5th or the 7th of this decade, to reſume our reciprocal communications upon the intereſts of the French Republic and the United States of America.

Receive, I pray you, the aſſurances of my moſt perfect conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

[No. 4.]

Paris, 4th April, 1798. [Germinal 15th, an. 6.]

I had the honor, Citizen Miniſter, of receiving your letter of the 14th Germinal (the 31 inſt.) and that it was intended to be ſhewn to general Pinckney and general Marſhall.

Whilſt my colleagues and myſelf, to whom the government of the United States have entruſted the affairs of the embaſſy, had a joint agency therein, I have carefully imparted to them all the propoſitions which you have requeſted, and the relative conferences, and to yourſelf our deciſions thereon; regretting at the ſame time, the unfortunate and embarraſſing circumſtances which impoſed on me this diſagreeable taſk. But as by the tenor of your letter, it is now expected that they will quit the territory of the French Republic, it will be impoſſible for me to be the medium of, or to take any meaſures which will be painful to my colleagues, or not to afford them all the aſſiſtance in my power; and it would be moreover inconſiſtent with the line of conduct, which you well know, citizen miniſter, I have uniformly obſerved, for removing the unfavorable impreſſions which exiſted on the part of this government againſt them. Indeed, in our laſt letter, there is a conditional application for paſſports, which as it appears to me, ſupercedes the neceſſity of a hint to them on this ſubject; and General Marſhall is waiting impatiently for an anſwer to that part of it which reſpects a letter of ſafe conduct for the veſſel in which he and his ſuite may take paſſage for the United States, to determine whether he ſhall embark from France or from Great-Britain, but the unfortunate ſituation of Gen. Pinckney with reſpect to the critical ſtate of his daughter's health, renders it utterly impoſſible for him to depart under exiſting circumſtances.

You have propoſed, citizen miniſter, the 5th or the 7th of this decade for me to reſume (reprendre) our reciprocal communications, upon the intereſts of the French Republic and of the United States. The reciprocal communications which we had, were ſuch only as I have alluded to in the beginning of this letter; unleſs your propoſition accompanied with an injunction of ſecrecy, for me to treat ſeparately, is conſidered in that light. To reſume this ſubject will be unavailing, becauſe the meaſure, for the reaſons which I then urged, is utterly impracticable. I can only then confer informally and unaccredited, on any ſubject reſpecting our miſſion, and communicate to the government of the United States the reſult of ſuch conference, being in my individual capacity unauthoriſed to give them an official ſtamp. Nevertheleſs every meaſure in my power, and in conformity with the duty I owe to my country, ſhall be zealouſly purſued to reſtore harmony, and cordial friendſhip between the two republics. I had the honor of calling on you laſt evening, for the purpoſe of making this communication verbally; but as you were abſent, to prevent miſconceptions, I have thought it beſt to reduce it to writing.

Accept I pray you, citizen miniſter, the aſſurance of my perfect eſteem and reſpect.

(Signed) E. GERRY.

To the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, October 28.

ALL the travellers are ſtopped by the revolters. The officers have ſcarlet uniforms.—About the 3000 revolters are near the canal.—They lately ſhot their chief, ſuſpecting him of treachery.

Nov. 1. There have been four recent actions between the regular troops and the revolters. The former were ſucceſsful.

Nov. 3. Forty reſpectable perſons were this day conducted to the criminal priſon. It is ſaid a vaſt conſpiracy is detected.

Nov. 6. Engagements with the revolters are frequent. They fight deſperately. This day a general action is expected.

DUBLIN, November 19.

A report was prevalent this day, that Holt had proceeded with 800 of the king's troops to ſcour the county Wicklow mountains. I thought this rather improbable, and determined to inform myſelf on the ſubject; I made every neceſſary enquiry, and found that this rumour was not wholly unfounded. The fact is, that Holt's great knowledge of the country, and the haunts of the banditti, made it a deſirable object for him to aſſiſt the king's troops down in the county of Wicklow with his information and perſonal efforts.

The ſtate of Ireland varies little from that which for two months paſt we have deſcribed it. The proſuſion of mercy, that has been poured throughout this country does not ſeem to have operated ſo as to produce the beneficial effects which might have been reaſonably hoped; aſſaſſination and plunder have not yet entirely ceaſed, nor have the unfortunate counties of Wicklow and Wexford yet arrived at any proſpect of reſtored tranquility for the enſuing winter.

The court martial which on Saturday tried this unfortunate man Mr. Tone, was on Sunday generally underſtood to have found him guilty of the crime with which he was charged, and which his ſpeech upon his trial fully confeſſed—"that of having ſerved in the army of the enemy againſt his king and country."

About 3 o'clock yeſterday morning, it was diſcovered that T. W. Tone, had endeavored to avoid the ſentence of public execution, by an attempt to take away his own life; he was found by the keepers of his priſon exhauſted by loſs of blood, his wind-pipe completely cut acroſs, and the veins of his neck ſlightly wounded by a pen knife, which was found in his hand.

The order for his execution had been iſſued, the front of Newgate was the place appointed, and every thing was prepared for his reception at the awful poſt, when

Mr. Curran moved the Court of King's Bench "for a habeas corpus, directed to the keeper of the prevoſt marſhalſea, to bring up the body of T. W. Tone, with the cauſe of his detention."

Soon after this writ had iſſued as matter of courſe, another application was made to the court founded on an affidavit filed by the father of Tone, ſtating "that upon delivering of the writ to the brigade major at the barrack, that gentleman had peremptorily refuſed to comply with the mandate of the writ, alledging, "that he acted under the order of the general of the garriſon, and knew no other power."

Upon this new application, the high ſheriffs of Dublin, were directed by the Court to proceed to the barrack, and there enforce the order of the court, by taking into cuſtody the perſons of Theobald Wolf Tone and his retainers.

The ſheriff ſhortly after returned with the ſurgeon who had been called upon to attend Tone, who depoſed to the court, that Tone was in ſo dangerous a ſtate as to render his removal of eminent danger to his life.

The court have reſpited the return of the habeas corpus for four days.

Nov. 22. Yeſterday morning early, a period was put to the mortal courſe of the unfortunate Mr. Tone. The inflammation ariſing from the wound extended itſelf to the lungs, and is ſaid to have been the immediate cauſe of his death.

The body of Mr. Tone was delivered to his friends to be buried.

LONDON, December 1.

The Dublin mail of this morning brings but little intelligence of a novel nature. Courts martial ſtill continue to ſit in various parts of the country, and to try and condemn individuals who do not belong to the army, and who, conſequently, if we draw the right inference, from the proceedings of the court of King's Bench in the caſe of Tone, can only be legally tried by the civil courts, while theſe are exerciſing their functions this buſineſs calls loudly for the interference of thoſe who have the power, and whoſe duty it is to maintain the laws and conſtitution.

The military in ſome places do not behave as they ought. The following copy of garriſon order iſſued at Cork will illuſtrate this fact:

"Notice to the Country People.

"The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Major-General Myers, commanding the garriſon, will give every protection to the country people bringing potatoes and other articles to market. The following garriſon orders have been iſſued by the Major General:

"Garriſon Orders.—Cork, Nov. 17, 1798.

"Complaints are again preferred againſt the ſoldiers of the garriſon; who, as they have been prevented from ill-conduct towards the country people in the markets, go out into the avenues leading to the city, ſtop them and force from them potatoes &c. and for which they pay their own price to the manifeſt injury of individuals, the inhabitants of this city, and diſgrace to diſcipline. To put an end to this unjuſt conduct, cavalry patroles are ordered on all the roads leading to the town, and will make priſoners all ſoldiers of the garriſon they find without the lamps that have not a paſs, and who will be immediately tried and ſeverely puniſhed. The rolls of the garriſon to be called every two hours and a ſerjeant and twelve rank and file will attend every market from morning parade until half an hour before retreat beating, to aſſiſt the magiſtrates in ſecuring the tranquility of the city, to protect the country people in the ſale of their articles; & make priſoners of riotous and diſorderly ſoldiers. The major of brigade will acquaint the adjutants of the different guards to be furniſhed for each market, to the ſeveral regiments, theſe orders to be read at the head of each company this evening."

From the laſteſt accounts from France, and from ſuch as may be confidently relied upon, the reign of terror in that unhappy country is not ſtronger than it was in the time of the ſanguinary Robeſpierre. In the provinces, indeed, oppreſſion more forcibly prevails than even in the capital; that deſpot; as a ſingle mind can hardly be ſuppoſed capable of ſuch complicated ſubtilty of miſchief as is to be feared from the conſidered vices of five execrable tyrants.

The revolt in Flanders appears to be ſtill of ſtate formidable to the peace of the diſtu...

...Brussels article of the 14th inst. gives an ac... ...of the insurgents being in considerable ...and it appears, from the municipality hav... ...required the sedentary national guard to re... ...the arms with which they had been entrusted ...and to cease from actual service, that the in... ...habitants of Brussels are not considered as very ...firm in their allegiance to their despotic masters. ...A private letter from Hamburgh, dated the ...instant, states, a dangerous insurrection to ...have taken place in South Prussia, to which point ...several strong columns of troops from Pomerania ...and other parts were proceeding by forced march... ...This revolt is said to implicate some of the ...first families in the kingdom, and amongst others, ...Prince Radzivil, who lately married a Prussian ...princess, and who is stated to have been arrested ...at Berlin. We know not upon what authority ...these statements are founded.

The Petersburg Court Gazette of the 19th ...October, contains dispatches from Vice Admiral ...Ushakow, giving an account of the friendly and ...positive reception experienced by himself and fleet ...at Constantinople. The Admiral adds, that he ...now waits the answer of the English Admiral ...Nelson to commence their operations in concert ...against the enemy in the Mediterranean Sea.

American Intelligence.

WARREN, (R. I.) January 19.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Caleb Littlefield, ...of the schooner Chance, belonging to Bristol, ...(R. I.) to his father, dated Havannah, December 20, 1798.

"I arrived at this port after a passage of 45 ...days—six leagues to windward of Moro Castle, ...had the satisfaction of giving one d——l French... ...man a good beating—he had 8 four pounders and ...90 men on board—I killed three of them and ...wounded seven—shot away several of his shrouds ...and splintered his mainmast, so that he was oblig... ...ed to take it out;—He is now lying to windward ...of this port about 40 miles refitting his vessel, and ...swears he will hang me at his yard arm if ever he ...takes me; but I feel very easy about the business, ...as I shall with pleasure present him a second time ...with the best role d'Equipage I ever sailed with. ...I have had great applause since my arrival from ...the Spaniards and Americans in port."

HARTFORD, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated January 15, 1799.

"You doubtless have observed an account of ...some ill treatment, by a commander of a British ...armed vessel towards a captain Philips, of the ...Baltimore, one of our armed vessels—that he took ...from Philips a number of his hands, &c.—Philips has within a few days, made a representation ...of the transaction at the Navy Office, by way of ...justification of his conduct; upon which he was ...immediately dismissed from any further command, ...and the vessel given to another. This example ...will, I think, teach the American commanders ...to defend our flag against every insult, and not ...submit tamely to European domination."

Pittsburgh, February 16.

We have commenced the publication of the documents referred to in Mr. Gerry's letter, and which have been laid before Congress by the President—they are very lengthy, but we shall insert them in continuation, as we may have room to spare. Although we do not consider these documents as of great importance, we hope our readers will give them an attentive perusal, and we believe, that although they are ably glossed with professions of esteem and friendship for this country, they will clearly discover the CLOVEN FOOT of Citizen Talleyrand.

The report of the Secretary of State, on our late transactions with the French Republic, should be read with care and attention by every citizen of this country—He will there discover what the real views of that nation are, towards us—he will there find, that all their professions of friendship ends in this:—To frighten us out of a large sum of money, create division among ourselves, and by that means reduce us to the situation of a conquered country, dependent on the nod of a tyrant for property and life.

The Legislature of Virginia have addressed their constituents.—The address is lengthy, and ...sive against the administration of the government of the Union. What will be the end of these things, time alone must discover.

YOUGHIOGANY AND MONONGAHELA ASSOCIATION.

YOUGH CHURCH, January 31st, 1799.

RESOLVED, That the following abstract from the proceedings of the Society be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, the Western Telegraphe, and the Herald of Liberty.

Be it remembered, that in the township of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, an Association is organized for the suppression of Vice and Immorality. Society do not wish to be under the necessity of bringing action in a single instance, but should transgressors go on, the laws of God and man calls for prosecution, and Society determines it shall not be wanting.

Signed by order of the S...

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to avoid some inconveniences, have tho't fit to alter the times of holding the WESTERN CIRCUIT; those of the Interior Circuit remaining without alteration.

The Circuit of Nisi Prius are now appointed to be held as follows:

By Chief Justice M'Kean and Judge Shippen.

On Monday	15	April,	in York county.
	22	do.	Lancaster.
	29	do.	Cumberland.
Tuesday	7	May,	Huntingdon.
Monday	13	do.	Mifflin.
	20	do.	Northumberland
	27	do.	Lycoming.

By Judges Yeates and Smith.

On Monday	22	April,	in Franklin county.
	30	do.	Fayette.
	6	May	Green.
	13	do.	Washington
	20	do.	Allegheny
	27	do.	Westmoreland.
Tuesday	4	June,	Bedford.

Mr. Scull,

IN reading your paper of the second instant, I was surprised to find a publication under the signature of William Fulterton, containing an unjust, ungenerous, and invidious statement of several things, calculated to impress the minds of those who read it, and are strangers to the subject, with a very unfavorable idea of my character. But as I despise the idea of entering into any newspaper altercation on the subject; it is my earnest desire, that if Mr. Fullerton knows any thing in my conduct, inconsistent with the character of a clergyman, a christian, or an honest man, that he immediately bring the affair before any tribunal, civil or ecclesiastick, which he may think proper; where he shall find me ready to appear in my own defence. In the mean time, I hope the public will do me the justice to believe that I am innocent, until it is proved that I am guilty. To those who have seen Mr. Fullerton's publication and are acquainted with the merits of the cause, there will not be any doubt, that if there is any thing in his power, I need not expect much from his mercy. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM SWAN.

Long Run, February 12th, 1799.

Westmoreland County, ss.

A List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1799.

John Wiseberger	vs	James Bonini
Edward Richardson	vs	Thomas Moore
Lefl. of Eph. Wallace	vs	Thomas Dickey
James Guthrie	vs	Andrew Campbell
Lefl. of John Conrad	vs	Malcolm M'Henry
Bartel Laffer	vs	Robert Taylor
Ennion Williams	vs	Patrick Campbell
Adms. of Peter Metz	vs	Conrad Young
Henry Miller	vs	Benjamin Reasoner
Thomas M'Quiston	vs	William Vandike
Robert Calhoon	vs	Thomas Copland
Lefl. Hugh Gallaher	vs	Jaconias Rose et al.
William Cunningham	vs	Charles Campell
James Buchanan	vs	Robert Hunter
Lefl. of Jacob Welker	vs	Priscilla Coulter
Thomas Turbett	vs	Robert M'Kissock
William Beck	vs	Casper Altman & wife
Henry M'Clelland	vs	Samuel Ray
Robert Beattie	vs	John Nesbitt
Andrew Stuart	vs	Wm. Altman
Henry Miller	vs	John Probst
Same	vs	Same
Wm. M'Kee	vs	John Hays
Andrew Rehreigh	vs	Philip Steinmetz
John Andrews & wife	vs	Samuel Culbertson
Micha M'Donough	vs	Thomas Grier
Scott & Kerr	vs	David Montgomery
Patrick Hagerty	vs	Wm. M'Kelvey
Nathan M'Bride	vs	Henry Hum
Same	vs	Same
George P. Shultz	vs	James Wilson et al.
Daniel M'Kessock	vs	Andrew Graft et al.
Henry Snider	vs	James Lyon
James Irvine	vs	Samuel Culbertson
Henry Miller	vs	James Nicholson
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	John Nesbitt
Same	vs	Nicholas Clinganſmith
Same	vs	Wm. M'Clure
Same	vs	Wm. Nicholson
Same	vs	Wm. Nicholson
David Hough	vs	Joseph Cook
Ebenezer Hanna, aſſ.	vs	James Hamilton
Barnet Thomas	vs	John Scott
Charles Bovard	vs	George Grousshour
Charles Bovard	vs	David M'Kee
George Morgan	vs	James Wilson
John Purry	vs	Andrew Rehreigh et al
Wm. Hutcheson	vs	Wm. Wilson
James Rainsay	vs	Jacob Shaffer
Ramsey & Hunter	vs	Same
John Clinganſmith	vs	John M'Guire
Charles Stewart	vs	Richard Dunsey et al.
John Agnew	vs	Samuel Robb
Hannah Finley	vs	Henry Horebaugh
Daniel Wynne for	vs	Robert Williams
Wm. Turnbull	vs	Jacob Motz
David Clogstone	vs	Joseph Cook
Claasen & Nyhoff	vs	Robert Cooper
James Cord	vs	Thomas Mann
George Morgan	vs	James Wilson
Hugh Millon	vs	John Crooks
James Hamilton for	vs	Matthew Jack
Philip Hickman	vs	James Courtney et al.
Thomas Humphreys	vs	James Irvine
David Dempster	vs	James Brady

Two pence per pound will

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at Brush Hill, in Westmoreland county, a few days after Christmas, a Mulatto Man named

H A R R Y,

a tall, likely, well made young fellow. His cloathing in general was remarkably genteel, and what was most distinguishable, his shirts were largely ruffled at hands and bosom, and his hair tied behind and fashionably craped and frized at the ears. He has lately been seen in the town of Washington and other parts of the county, inviting several gentlemen to purchase him; alledging that he would rather live in that county, where he might be more convenient to his relations. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him into the jail of any county, wherein he may be taken, and give notice thereof by post, to John Scull, Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, shall receive the above reward. The jailor to whom he may be so delivered, is hereby authorised and requested, to pay this reward to the person so entitled, which shall be punctually refunded at the time of removal.

He is further requested to make the confinement as close and severe as the nature of such offence will possibly admit, not neglecting to have him well ironed, and that his subsistance may be strictly confined to that of criminal allowance.

JOHN IRWIN.

Brush Hill, Westmoreland county, January 22, 1799.

NOTICE

TO all who hold rights or credits against the estate of David H. Kerr, late of the town called M'Kee's Port, deceased, to bring such their demands legally prepared according to law—as also all such who stand indebted to the said estate, to come immediately forward, settle their accounts, and make payment, as certain circumstances render it highly necessary that a final settlement of the said estate shall be had against the first Monday of March next. No one need, therefore, expect any other publication for that purpose, from

their humble servant.

JOHN SHERER, Administrator,

Espy's Hall, Versailles township, Allegheny county, February 1st, 1799.

I also offer for sale, one full Lot of Ground situate in the said Town, which lot is nearly amongst the first of value in that place, on which there is a complete shop, well finished, with every tool or utensil necessary to the carrying on a nail factory, in good order, a quantity of nails generally assorted, well cut and finished, one pair of Oxen six years old, which are, of their age, large, lively, and well broke to the yoke, on low terms for cash or approved of exchange.

JOHN SHERER.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his stores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorised to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the said Gazzam, he can produce no account against one person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will be seen in the following note that has been obligingly sent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the first, and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *assignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had never taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

Horse Stealing.

JAMES BONINI, now confined in Greensburgh Jail for stealing Horses, says, he is one of a gang of Thieves who had a meeting at the sign of the Black Horse, in the Forks of Yough; they call themselves United Men, and the oath they take is similar to that of the United Irishmen—This rascally Democrat had in his possession, at the time he was taken, the following property, viz. One dark sorrel Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, three white feet, a star in the forehead and snip nose; a wallet containing a jacket, shirt, pantaloons, 3 pair stockings, 2 flax heckles, 3 yards linen, and 2 bags—This unprincipled rebel says he bought the Mare in Virginia. The owner or owners of the above described property, by applying to the subscribers in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, proving the property, and paying the expence and charges we have been at, may have it again.

HUGH BLACK,
THOMAS NEELEY,

February 12, 1799.

NOTICE.

ON the 17th day of December last, was left with the subscriber, in pledge, a Silver WATCH, which was to have been redeemed in eight or ten days, unless said Watch is redeemed by the 22d instant, I am determined to

NOTICE

PURSUANT to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the ... Lands and Dwelling Houses, &c." ... be held in Pittsburgh, at the Commissioners Office, on Friday the 15th inst. and continue until Tuesday the 26th, inclusive, at the house of John Thompson, on Tuesday the 19th, at the house of John Thompson, on Thursday the 21st, at the house of John Thompson, on Saturday the 23d of March; at which places and days said ... persons concerned may meet the Inspectors and Assessors appointed by the said ... and enumerations made by the said ...

EBENEZER DENNY, ...
Assistant to the Supervisor of the District of Pennsylvania.

February 14, 1799.

To be ...

due, at the ... 20th of March ...

A VALUABLE ... acres, with ... of Brush creek, ... Westmoreland county, within one mile of ... great road leading from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh, there is about 45 acres of clear land, ... of which is valuable meadow, and a young orchard of apple and peach trees, about ... number. The stock on the farm consists of ... Cows, Sheep and Hogs, with also be sold, ... one Still of a ... of the vendue ... of sale, by

OLIVER DURBIN.

February 14, 1799.

N. B. To ... fall 100 acres ... as may be agreed on.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in M'Kee's Port, No. 114, on the Monongahela river, next lot to the ... mond, the other on the main street leading from Young, to lots from the Diamond, are both clear of all encumbrance. Cash, ... or iron will be taken in payment.

If not sold before court, I will then sell ... by public sale. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SHERER.

Pittsburgh, February ... 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given ... last of April next,

A FARM, late the property of Barthol... Dennis, deceased, situate on the ... fork of Robinson's Run, in Allegheny county, ... Fayette township, there are upwards of ... in crop, and six or seven acres in ... comfortable dwelling house with a single ... and a good kitchen and barn; the first ... handsome, and has the advantage of being ... venient to two or three different places of ... ship, and several grist mills. Any person ... ing to rent, or view the premises, may ... to either of the subscribers, one living ... bles burgh, the other on Chartiers creek.

HENRY POTTER,
JOHN ...

February 12, 1799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, February ...

On the 24th ult. the United States ship ... Portsmouth, Capt. ... Neil and the Scam... revenue cutter Captain John Adams, sailed ... Portsmouth N. Hampshire on a cruise.

The American government having made ... plication to our minister, that such Am... seamen as are on board the English fleet ... charged and sent home to man the ships of ... nation—the Lords of the admiralty gave ... to that purpose,

Lon. paper of Nov.

Yesterday a resolution passed the H... Representatives of Pennsylvania requesting ... Governor to displace Benj. Brannan, Esq. ... the Office of Associate Judge of the co... Delaware. Yeas 57—Nays 11.

Arrived Saturday morning, the brig ... Capt. Hunt, from Cadiz; from whence she ... the 20th November.

Before Capt. Hunt sailed, letters had been received at Cadiz from Malaga, announcing ... the islands of Malta and Minorca, were in possession of the British.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

A postscript to a letter from Hamburgh, ... 29th of November, to a mercantile house ... place, says,

"Within these few days past, much ... been caused by the arrest of Napper Tandy ... six other United Irishmen, at the request ... British minister. The French minister ... Senate, that if they are not restored in ... he will leave the city. The Senate however ... kept them in prison, and the matter in dispute ... be referred to the King of Prussia.

NEWBURYPORT, January ...

NAVAL CONSPIRACY.

A plot was discovered a few days since ... the Portsmouth. Seven of the principal ... irons, and most of them will dance ... arm, the moment that Capt. M'N... American squadron. He is determ...

118

esh and
rticles,

gs
ls

t of con-

nt colours

h he will
nce.

ory.

a Cut Nail
especfully
the Welt
they may
f every de
is discount
larg quan
erson, that
out of the
and the co
ory will b
Nails from
ly receiv

SHIP.

rrangements
ferve with
Joiner.

,

congratulate
ofpect it at
n the waters
with Iron of
loft, and has
and quality
ns. Any or-
Diftillings that
ated with
Creek within
s remarkable
vard Caftings
the profpect
r Iron at his
harf a mile
tional conve

d for Weft-
f Pennfylva-
the year of
der Addifon,
tices, Judges

Snearly, con
, and praying
r relief of in-
appoint the
r bearing the
Court Houfe
notice of his
ublifhed three
own, Cham-
pers, the laft
ks before the

By the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

putton and Dunfeth,

GUNSMITHS

REQUEST all perfons indebted to them to make payment on or before the 11 March, after their accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

Pittfburgh, January 29, 1799.

☞ Thofe who have left old guns to repair are requefted to call for them foon, or they will be for the repairs.

WHEREAS the fubfcriber paffed two notes of hand of fifteen pounds each, to Aaron Norris, in confideration of a tract of land; the notes are payable in June 1801. I do hereby forwarn all perfons from taking an aſſignment on faid notes as I am determined not to pay them until the land is conveyed to me.

RICHARD WALTON.

January 31, 1799.

ALL perfons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Henry Young, deceaſed, of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny county, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted are required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HETH, adminiſtrator.

January 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL perſon indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment. All accounts remaining unſettled on the 20th February next will be put in ſuit.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, January 29, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment. Accounts that remain unſettled on the 20th February next will then be put in ſuit.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, January 22d 1799.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 5th of March next.

One fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the ſaid borough of Pittſburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood ſtreet, and 50 back, to lot No. 283, bounded ſouth and north by ſaid lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Engleman, at the ſuit of John Wills.

Eight Tracts of Land ſituate in Jones's Diſtrict of Depreciation Lands, No. 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 32 and 37, containing in the whole 1762 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Paul Zinzinger, at the ſuit of Francis and John Weſt.

A Tract or Lot of Donation Land ſituate in the Third Diſtrict, and marked in the plan of the ſaid diſtrict No. 57. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the ſuit of Alexander Henry and James Boggs.

Lot No. 399, in the borough of Pittſburgh, fronting 60 feet on Fifth ſtreet, with the tenement thereon, one Tract of Donation Land, ſituate in the Eighth Diſtrict and marked on the plan of ſaid diſtrict No. 156, containing 250 acres, Lot No. 9, containing 4 acres and 137 perches, and Lot No. 14, containing 2 acres and 20 perches, late the property of Archibald Read, ſituate adjoining the out lots of the borough aforeſaid, alſo, part of Lot No. 224, in the ſaid borough, bounded on the weſt by part of the ſaid lot ſold to James Bigney, containing in front about 20 feet, be the ſame more or leſs, and part of Lot No. 223, in the ſaid borough, bounded on the weſt by lot No. 224, and eaſt by part of ſaid lot the property of Eleanor Rice, containing in front on Second ſtreet about 33 feet, and extending back about 80 feet, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of William Earl, at the ſuit of Samuel Meeker and William Cochran.

One Tract or Lot of Land ſituate in the Second diſtrict of Donation Lands, and numbered 1268. Taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderſon, at the ſuit of Abner and Jeſſe Barker.

And, one other Tract or Lot of Land ſituate in the Fifth Diſtrict of Donation Lands, numbered 1080, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of the ſaid Daniel Henderſon, at the ſuit of William Wuſthoff & Co.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, January 30, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 22d inſt an Iriſh ſervant Man named *SAMUEL MOORE*, 6 feet 2 inches high, pock mark'd, a clumſy, lubberly fellow, had on a flaſh coloured coat, corduroy overalls, and took an axe away with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any jail within this ſtate, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greenſburgh, January 24, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on No. 4 in the ſecond range of New Connecticut, lying weſt of the Shenango, in the month of June laſt, a black MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, hath her mane ſhaved, is good in the collar, and had on a new bell and ſtrap when ſhe went away. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Mare and deliver her to William Steele, in Pittſburgh, or to John Young, of Young's town in New Connecticut, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary charges from

URIEL HOLMES, jun.

January 25, 1799.

Boyle Irwin,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Wholeſale* and *Retail* Store at the houſe of NATHANIEL IRISH, Liberty Street, where he has for ſale an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, plain and forelt cloths	Caſſioes, printed
Duffils	Linen handkerchiefs do
Kerſeys	Cotton do. and ſhawls
Coatings	Mens cotton, ſilk and cotton, worſted and cotton and worſted hoſe
Caſſimers	
Swanſdown	
Flannels	Womens white cotton do.
Serges	
Thickſets	Muſlin plain & figured
Velverets	Do Shawls do.
Fuſtians	Wrought cravats
Calimancoes	Iriſh linen & cambrick

Daily expected a few caſks of Liſbon Wine and French Brandy, Coffee and Lump Sugar, &c. &c. All of which Goods are of the beſt quality and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1799.

N. B. Every encouragement will be given to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of James Hamilton, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted before the firſt day of March next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate by bond, note or book account are requeſted to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ANN HAMILTON, adminiſtratrix.
JOHN WILSON, adminiſtrator.

St Clair township, Allegheny county, January 17, 1798.

Likewiſe, a valuable Plantation; 4 miles from Pittſburgh, to be rented for two years. There is a good two ſtory log houſe and good barn and other buildings, and a valuable orchard on the premiſes. Apply as above.

Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, at Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, on the laſt day of December, 1798.

A.

JAMES Anderſon, Ligonier Valley; John Andrews, care of John Armſtrong, Greenſburgh; Francis Andrews, South Huntingdon townſhip; Henry Aſſyer, blackſmith; James Alworth; Philip Altman and Stophel Harhold.

B.

Thomas Brown, John Brown, at Altman's run; Robert Brown, carpenter, at Crooked creek; Henry Boid, Huntingdon townſhip; Thomas Barre, Hempfield townſhip; Andrew Byerly, care of Joſeph Byerly; William Borland, Armſtrong townſhip; Archibald Boal, Laurel Hill.

C.

Edward Cooke, Eſq; Greenſburgh; James Clifford, Legionier Valley, Robert Cunningham, care of Mrs. Coulter, ſtorekeeper; David Cooper, near Long run; Joſeph Clark, near Greenſburgh; Thomas Culbertſon, Derry townſhip.

D.

Thomas Dunlap, tavernkeeper; Thomas Dunlap, jun. Unity townſhip; Oliver Duff, James Duncan, tavernkeeper, on the ſtate road, 2; Samuel Dearmond, care of Mr. Murray, of Turtle creek; Wm. Davy, 2; James Drips, Legionier Valley.

E.

Henry Eley, Legionier Valley, 2.

F.

Alexander Fretz, or Frew, North Huntingdon townſhip; John Forſyth, Salem townſhip; John Fleming, care of Col. Benjamin Davis, Forks of Yough, 2; Jacob Fretz, South Huntingdon townſhip.

G.

George Gardner, Fairfield townſhip, Ligonier Valley, 3; Thomas Graydon, care of Robert Graham; Charles Gilky, Brown's ferry; John George Griſman.

H.

Adam Henderſon, Hempfield townſhip; Thomas Hunter, near Budd's ferry; John Henderſon, Blacklegs ſettlement; Daniel Hendricks, Cornelius Hagerty, near Springer's furnace; Nathaniel Hurſt, John Hovins, Hannaſtown; Jas. Hood, Allegheny townſhip; James Hannah, Ligonier Valley; Richard Haughton, David Hoſtick; James Henderſon, Blacklegs, near Conemagh.

I.

Charles Johnſton, hatter; Joſeph Irwin, Loyalhannon; James Irwin, 2; William Johnſton, care of John Thompſon, Allegheny county; W. Johnſton, care of W. Mathers, Ligonier Valley.

K.

Thomas Kerns, carpenter; John Kern, hatter; Henry Kubns, Unity townſhip; Charles Kenning, Armſtrong townſhip.

L.

John Luſk, Turtle creek; John Lindſey, merchant, Weſt-Newport; Col, W. Loughead, merchant, M'Kee's Port; Samuel Lucas, Armſtrong townſhip; Michael Lenard, Nic. Loughery, Blacklegs ſettlement.

M.

Iſaac Mercer, Jacob's creek; James or Robert Miller, ſtorekeepers, Connelſville, 2; Henry M'Devett, Forks of Yough; Elizabeth M'Nutt, John M'Donald, near Brown's ferry, 2; Matthew M'Clain, blackſmith; Pruſha M'Clain, Charles Mitchell, Huntingdon townſhip; Samuel Mills, Ebenezer M'Curdy, Joſeph M'Cracken, Derry townſhip; Hugh M'Devet, taylor; Patrick M'Cague, Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county; Wm. M'Nutt, care of Joſeph Ruſſel, 2; Daniel M'Coy, Crooked creek; Wm. M'Ilvaine, Crab tree run; Richard M'Nulty, Huntingdon townſhip; James M'Curdy, Ligonier Valley; George or Robert Miller, ſtorekeepers, Connelſville; Arthur M'Macan, Huntingdon townſhip.

N.

John Neil, North Huntingdon townſhip; John Neſbitt, Conemagh.

O.

Arthur O'Hara.

P.

John Praſton, Hempfield townſhip.

R.

John Ralſton, Salem townſhip, 2; John Renkin, Turtle creek; Wm. Rainey, Daniel Rogers, Legionier Valley; Robert Ralſton, Salem townſhip; Thomas Roſs, Crooked creek.

S.

Joſeph Scott, Armſtrong townſhip; John Shryock, Eſq; Andrew Scott, Ligonier Valley; Wm. Smith, Roſtraver townſhip; Gilbert Shanks, Hon. John Smiley, Fayette county; James Stewart, Salem townſhip, 2; Wm. Stewart, Blacklegs ſettlement; Wm. Stewart, care of Joſeph Ruſſel, merchant; Robert Story, care of James Guthrie, 2; Alexander Story, Unity townſhip.

T.

John Thomſon, Mrs. Thompſon, Beulah.

W.

James White, Slippery Rock; James Wilſon, Armſtrong townſhip; John Wilſon, care of Col. Truby; John Wilſon, near Long run meeting-houſe; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley; Samuel Waddle, care of James Lawſon; Wm. Woods, care of John Dealy, Forks of Yough, 2; James Woods, care of John Dealy, Forks of Yough.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE away from the Conſtable on the evening of the 21ſt inſt. a certain ROBERT PATTERSON, by trade a Carpenter. Whoever ſecures him in the jail of Allegheny county, or delivers him to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GRAY, Conſtable.

Pittſburgh, January 23, 1799.

A ROBBERY.

ON the 18th ultimo, a Trunk of Goods was depoſited in Mr. Wrenſhall's Warehouſe, by a Mr. Brown, and on the night of the 21ſt the ſame was plundered of its contents, viz.

1 piece olive thickſett, 1 piece olive velvet, 3 pieces jaconet muſlin, 2 pieces ſtript muſlin, 2 pieces book muſlin, 1 dozen book muſlin handkerchiefs, 1 dozen coloured bordered muſlin handkerchiefs, 3 dozen jaconet muſlin handkerchiefs, 1 10 12 dozen tamboured corner'd muſlin handkerchiefs, 8 womens tuck'd aprons, 1 muſlin, 2 2 12 dozen red ground and 2 1-4 fancy pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece pillow fuſtian, 1 piece olive ribdelure, 1 piece ſtript nankeen, 4 pieces white thread edging, half a pound coloured ſewing ſilk, one pound mohair, 1 and an half groce ſilk galloons, half groce broad black ferrits, three quarters groce narrow binding, 1 and a quarter groce quality binding, 2 groce veſt buttons, 3 groce coat buttons, 1 dozen crooked combs, 2 dozen long crooked combs, and one pound Scotch thread No. 18.

I am authoriſed to offer a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS. for apprehending the thief or thieves and reſtoring the property to the owner, or Thirty Dollars for the Goods, and no queſtions aſked. It is my humble opinion that every good citizen ought to be intereſted on ſuch occaſions—therefore, I hope, no time may be loſt in detecting ſuch villainy.

W. CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, January 25, 1799.

Mills and Diſtillery to Let,

SITUATE in St. Clair townſhip within one mile of the town of Pittſburgh and the Glaſs works, on the main branch of the Sawmill run. The advantages of this property being placed in the vicinity of Pittſburgh where there is an excellent market at all times for flour, Indian meal, boards and ſcantling muſt be obvious—There is on the premiſes a good Griſt and Saw Mill complete, and abundance of timber near the mills—Poſſeſſion of the Mills and the Diſtillery may be had immediately, with Stills and veſſels, &c. A Lot of Ground may be had with the above property if wanted.—The ſubſcriber will alſo Let the one half of a Sawmill and one hundred acres therewith, ſituated on the Little Sewickly 14 miles below Pittſburgh—there is great plenty of excellent timber in the neighbourhood of this mill. Any one wiſhing to rent the above property may know the terms by applying at the Mill on the Sawmill run to

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 11, 1799.

The Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Houſe of

Public Entertainment,

at the Sign of the SPREAD EAGLE, *in* LE BŒUF, *where gentlemen traveling towards Preſqu'iſle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

Le Bœuf, January 18, 1799.

The ſubſcriber intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of Wet and Dry Goods, ſuitable for this country. He has alſo ſeveral Houſes and Lots to Rent, on or before the firſt of April next, well calculated for public buſineſs.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland, the 12th day of December, 1798, preſent, Alexander Addiſon, Eſq Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

UPON *the petition of John Ferguſon, an inſolvent debtor arreſted by execution, and praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons according to the proviſions of the ſaid acts, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in March next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, for ſaid county, and direct that notice of the ſaid application and this order be publiſhed in the Chambersburgh and Pittſburgh Gazettes three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt three weeks before the day of hearing.*

By the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber living on the Monongahela river, Miſſiſ- township, Allegheny county, laſt October a ſmall Brown MARE, *with a ſmall bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large ſtar, ſome white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reaſon for not advertiſing before now was ſuppoſing her to belong to ſome of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not wiſh to put them to coſt. I now deſire the owner to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Garzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GARZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

A few ſetts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.